

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month	\$ .50
Per Year	5.00
Per Year, Foreign	6.00

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## THREE DEAD YESTERDAY

New Case at King and  
Richards Streets.

## BOARD ON THE MOVE

Condemns Block One as Insanitary.  
Shack Obstructing Pauahi  
Street Will Burn.

### DEATHS YESTERDAY.

Pauli, Hawaiian boy, age 12 years. Died of bubonic plague at 6:30 yesterday morning in house adjoining Ewa line of Kaumakapili Church premises.

Ah Chow, male Chinese, age 45 years. Died of bubonic plague yesterday afternoon at detention camp at Kakaako.

Keola, male Hawaiian, 40 years of age. Resided on Beretania street, Ewa of Kaumakapili Church. Reported sick at 8:45 last evening. Died at 9:30 p. m. Diagnosis and autopsy show death caused by bubonic plague.

Three sudden deaths yesterday, diagnosed and proven by postmortem examinations later as bubonic plague cases, brought the matter of enforcing the drastic purification measures of the Board of Health to a focus. All cases having their origin in the most infected section of Chinatown—one near the notorious Ah! premises and the others in an unsavory locality Ewa of Kaumakapili Church—will materially influence the Board in exercising its condemnation powers to the fullest extent.

Pauli, a 12-year-old native boy, was found dead in a room upon the first floor of a tenement structure belonging to Eleanor Prendergast. This house is a comparatively new two-story affair just off Beretania street and adjoining the Kaumakapili Church enclosure. The boy was known to have been running about the neighborhood on Wednesday and was an interested spectator at a game of Russian War in the evening. Early yesterday morning he was reported sick, and before medical attendance could be secured, was dead. A health physician visited the premises at 7 o'clock, about a half-hour after the boy's death, and pronounced the cause of death bubonic plague. The inguinal glands, upon the autopsy being performed, were found to be greatly enlarged, and the case was then officially announced a plague case. The body was cremated during the forenoon.

The death of Ah Chow, the Chinese who died at the Kakaako detention camp, was wholly unexpected, and, according to Dr. Bowman's history of the case, developed plague symptoms only a short time prior to the man's decease. The Chinese had been an opium fiend, and since his incarceration at the Kakaako camp had had little of the drug. Fever set in and the patient was isolated until his temperature became normal, when he was returned to the party with which he had previously affiliated. Yesterday morning the glands of the neck became swollen and death resulted quickly. The body was at once examined by postmortem and death assigned to bubonic plague. The corpse was cremated.

Keola, who died last evening, has been ailing slightly for a few days, but until 8:30 his condition was not at all serious. Then a sudden change came, and Dr. Garvin responded at 8:45. By 9:30 the man was dead. An examination showed that he had pulmonary symptoms of the plague, swellings showing beneath the arms. A post-mortem examination was held last night. This is the second death to occur in the same locality in one day, the boy Pauli dying in the house directly to the rear of the place occupied by Keola.

In the second case a new problem has presented itself in caring for the people detained at the quarantine camps, and the lack of facilities in transferring the people who have been in contact with the victims to some fresh camp of quarantine. This phase of the matter was one of the most important features considered at the afternoon meeting of the Board of Health, at which it was decided to extend the period of quarantine in the detention camps from ten to fifteen days, and the full fifteen days' quarantine at Kakaako was announced to re-commence yesterday on account of Ah Chow's death.

President Wood's opinion as to the reappearance of plague is not limited to five or ten days, as some authorities have decided was sufficient for the plague to again break out, but, on the contrary, he firmly believes that bubonic plague is a disease which baffles any set limit of time to be given for its new appearance.

### Still Another Case.

At a late hour last night a Chinese child was found sick with plague symptoms at the corner of King and Richards streets. The house and Chinese premises extending to the engine house were put under guard.

### Yesterday's Blaze.

At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning the Fire Department had its lines of hose laid for confining the Kukui lane and Nuuanu street area to be burned within the limits, as outlined in yesterday's Advertiser, President Wood, accompanied by Dr. Day, George W. Smith and F. M. Hatch of the Board of Health, were on the scene early and were interested spectators at the preparations. Chief Hunt, who is now using crutches as the result of the injury to his left foot received at the Maunakea street fire, was present and directed the movements of his men from his fire buggy.

It was decided to apply the torch to the cottages at the Walkiki extremity of the condemned area first and allow the fire to eat its way gradually through the collection of cottages and outhouses along Kukui lane to the business structures on Nuuanu street. The cottage first fired was in the rear of the Orpheum theater. The blaze, fanned by a brisk wind from the Pali, quickly leapt to the second cottage until all were a roaring mass of flames. The Department had several streams of water playing on near-by buildings; only one of which was scorched. After the rear buildings had been almost completely burned to the ground, the larger buildings on Nuuanu street were attacked. The fire at this point was a furious one, the flames leaping far out from beneath the eaves and reaching well over toward the Commercial saloon buildings. These and surrounding buildings were kept drenched, and, barring an incipient shingle blaze on the roof of the saloon, no damage was done. By 10:30 o'clock the buildings had been reduced to a smoldering heap of ashes and iron roofing. One of the electric light poles caught fire several times, but beyond a severe charring was not made unfit for its purpose. The firemen made a complete job of the burning and Chief Hunt said that as a practical and theoretical lesson in fighting fire and confining it to certain limits, no better opportunity has been presented.

### Walking Headquarters.

President Wood, accompanied by Dr. Day, George W. Smith and F. M. Hatch of the Board of Health, together with Assistant Secretary Hendry of the Board, and an Advertiser reporter, made an official condemnation tour of several insanitary blocks in the infected district. By so doing the energetic president of the Board has established a movable Board headquarters, motions and resolutions being passed with due formality upon street corners. In infected premises, over reeking cesspools, and usually followed by a wondering crowd of Celestials and Japanese.

Entering the lane Ewa of the Kaumakapili Church, the Board first investigated the premises in which the native boy died yesterday morning. It was a building of recent construction, erected somewhat to the satisfaction of the Board, and the outbuildings were found to have cement floorings. However, a death having occurred there, the Board passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the two-story frame building adjoining the Ewa line of Kaumakapili Church, and owned by Eleanor Prendergast, is declared to be infected with plague."

This resolution, as in previous like cases, will in all likelihood result in the destruction of the premises by fire, and possibly will be a sweeping order to include all the buildings from that point and the old three-story Joss-house to the riverfront, as the late inspection of that block by the Board showed it to be in a deplorable condition as far as sanitary standards were concerned. From Kukui street the Board examined every building through the block to the corner of Beretania and River streets, declaring that dozens of structures and shacks were a menace to public health and should be removed.

Block I was the next problem which the Board attempted to solve. This block is bounded by Beretania, River, Pauahi and Maunakea streets. Both Beretania and Pauahi streets are partly blocked by the unsightly shacks which extend half-way into the two streets. By the appropriation which was made some years ago for the extension of Beretania street to the river, one of these shacks should have been removed in order that the street line would be in general accordance on both sides. After making a thorough inspection of the entire block, which, with the exception of the Ah! premises, were found in a bad sanitary condition, where foul-smelling cesspools reeked with vermin, the air pungent with indescribable odors emanating from every form of filth with an Oriental population deposits almost within its doors, the Board came to an almost unanimous decision that the block throughout was insanitary. Being situated between blocks in which deaths from plague have occurred, and feeling assured that the crowded structures which are built, rarely with any air space between them, were a menace to public health, a motion, duly seconded, was passed to the effect that "Block I, with the exception of the Ah! block, was insanitary and infected with the plague and therefore condemned."

The unsightly horse-shoeing establishment of Choy Lee, which partly obstructs the extension of Pauahi street at the corner of Maunakea, was packed off in a special motion by the Board which was passed as follows:

(Continued on Page 5)

## IN CUT-OFF MAFEKING

British Worrying the  
Boers.

## GALLANT NIGHT SORTIE

Religious Meeting Broken Up--The  
Treatment of Boer Prisoners  
At Simon's Bay.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Cape Town under date of November 16, writes of Ladysmith and Mafeking.

"Matters have been pretty lively at Mafeking," he says. "Colonel Baden-Powell has been keeping the Boers on the move day and night, and has taken every precaution, not only to prevent the town being rushed by the Boers, but also to render as small as possible any damage resulting from the Boer bombardment. The night attacks of the British appear to have worried the Boers considerably. Although the latter have shelled the town day by day, but little damage has resulted, the British casualties having been but few. Commandant Cronje has brought all his guns to bear on the town, and haled shells in its direction for hours. His pieces, however, appear to have been light field guns, and have proved singularly ineffective. Learning this, Cronje sent to Pretoria in haste for heavy field guns, keeping up a light bombardment in the meantime, just to show that he was in the neighborhood. "Immediately on its arrival a 94-pounder Krupp cannon commenced throwing shells into the town, causing a few casualties and damaging some of the buildings. Under cover of the bombardment the Boers attempted to get within rifle range. Being discovered, they were beaten off after a sharp engagement. In the sortie both soldiers and civilians behaved gallantly, and the Boers had their first opportunity of judging the mettle of the Protectorate Regiment at close quarters."

### Night Attack on the Boers.

"However, Colonel Baden-Powell, observing that the enemy was coming to too close quarters, determined on a night attack, an enterprise of great daring. A squadron under Captain Fitzlarence, in the dead of night, left the camp in Mafeking, where the few who knew of the undertaking awaited the result in great anxiety, and crept stealthily toward the Boer trenches. The Boers were taken completely by surprise. The British squadron left the camp with fixed bayonets, and as soon as they had reached their destination, the Captain's whistle sounded, and was followed by a ringing cheer as the men dashed forward to the Boer trenches. For a time the night air rang out with the shouts and yells of the contending forces. The Boer forces in the rear rushed forward and discharged their rifles. Captain Fitzlarence's whistle sounded again, and at this signal the British sprang out of the trenches and scattered themselves silently in all directions, just as the Boers in the trenches were reinforced by their comrades from the rear. Under a shower of rifle shots the British ran back to their lines. Besides a loss of six killed, the British had ten wounded, including Captain Fitzlarence, and also one man taken prisoner by the Boers. This bayonet attack has had the effect of stopping the Boers from making trenches within range of the town. It is estimated that the loss of the Boers was very heavy. When the British ambulance went out to fetch the dead, it was met a quarter of a mile distant from the town by Commandant Botha, who expressed his admiration of Fitzlarence's attack."

### Tragedy of Vryburg's Surrender.

There has just arrived in Cape Town a number of refugees from Vryburg, in British Bechuanaland, but which, on the declaration of war by the Transvaal, was promptly annexed by the Boers. The townspeople, in public meeting, determined to yield to General De la Rey in order to avoid bloodshed. With a force of 100 police and sixty volunteers, and with one Maxim, the town was helpless against the Boers, who were 1,100 strong, and had three guns. The part played by Major Scott in the surrender was heroic and pathetic.

"When the meeting had resolved to surrender, and sent a deputation to request him to retire, the Major first led the officers of the volunteers and once together and explained the position, namely, that his orders from General Kekewich were to hold the town, and that he was determined to do so. He was, however, overruled by the others, and most reluctantly retired. The police to the town. Major Scott made one more desperate effort, called for men who would fight to the last. Six responded to his appeal. He then went out but with a broken force. The men camped out on the hill for the night but without any camp equipments and Major Scott lay

down to rest beside Sub-inspector Rush. In the course of the night he complained of the cold and rose up and left the Sub-inspector's side. Two minutes afterward Rush heard a shot and thinking it was the Boers upon them he raised an alarm only to find Major Scott shot through the head, and quite dead. The police buried the Major next day at Geluk, where the spot is now fenced in.

### Disturbed Religious Festival

"At the time of the surrender many farmers were gathered in town for Nachtmann, a periodical form of religious service, in which the farmers of a Dutch district in South Africa travel many miles to town in order to take part. Both farmers and townspeople were seized with panic and fled in all directions. General De la Rey, in a short speech, declared the town to be annexed to the Transvaal at the same time hoisting the Vierkleur. The Civil Commissioner and his officials, who had remained at their posts, were then summoned by the General, who ordered them to leave the town. They were, however, treated with every courtesy, and passes to convey them through the Boer lines were given them."

"The Transvaal Government is evidently running short of funds. The pay of the police is much overdue. The normally busy mining center of Barberton is deserted, there are not over fifty males there. Pretoria is unable to obtain any news of the campaign, official or otherwise. The Government has taken over the mines in the neighborhood of Johannesburg, and a careful examination of the workings is being made. It is believed the authorities are on the eve of sensational discoveries. While carefully tapping the walls of Hosken's buildings the detective department noticed that they gave forth a hollow sound. The walls were demolished, and what was believed to be a thick buttress crumbled into dust, revealing a cavity packed with a valuable assortment of goods. Further investigations proved the floors to be false, and it is believed the cellars are overflowing with merchandise. The search is proceeding."

"Rumors are being circulated by the Dutch inhabitants in the neighborhood of Cape Town that the prisoners of war at Simon's Bay are being badly treated. The facts are that the prisoners are victualled exactly the same as the British troops when on board ship. More can scarcely be expected by prisoners captured as troops. They are allowed to smoke at all hours upon the upper deck—a privilege which the British officers and seamen do not enjoy. Bedding is provided for them, but not clothing. They are required to perform such cleaning work as is absolutely necessary to keep the portion of the ship allotted to them clean; this is always required of seamen and troops. They are not, however, required to do any other work. Any luxuries, except liquor, which they may care to purchase, or which they may receive from friends, are allowed them. They are allowed to interview friends from noon to 4 p. m. daily, and are allowed to correspond freely by letter, except in regard to politics and the disposition of troops, so that their letters are under censorship. They are treated with every consideration, and under the most liberal interpretation of the international duties toward prisoners of war laid down by the accepted writers."

"The majority of the prisoners are very sanguine as to the result of the war, and it is evident that they do not for a moment entertain the idea of the Boers being beaten, and consider it quite impossible that the British flag will ever again fly at Pretoria. Nothing will convince them that at Elands-laagte the British force was not greater than their own, and the opinion is common among them that, had there been better generalship on their own side, they would never have been prisoners of war at Simonstown. Many members of the captured force point out that leaders who become so excited as to take places with their rifles in the firing line, while neglecting the actual direction of operations, cannot possibly attend to their legitimate duties."

### YAKUIS FAR FROM SUBDUED.

Mexican Authorities Contemplating  
an Increase of Force.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 26.—A special from Ortiz, state of Sonora, Mexico, states that the Mexican authorities are contemplating sending more troops into the Yaqui Indian country at once, as it is thought that the present force will not be able to cope with the situation. General Torres now has some 5,000 men, but it will take at least that many more, or possibly twice that number, owing to the geographical conditions surrounding the uprising, to prevent successful military movements. The Indians are so scattered that, unless more troops are sent to the front to engage the small roving bands, they will continue to depredate the country and harass the soldiers under General Torres until they wear them out. There are now about 1,500 Indians engaging the attention of the soldiers, while the remainder of the 5,000 braves who are on the warpath have scattered into small roving bands for the purpose of pillaging. These roving bands of Indians are capturing supply trains sent out to the Mexican forces in the field. They have of late captured several trains containing provisions and ammunition.

### The Doric Arrives

The Doric arrived off port at 12:45 last night after four days' passage from Yokohama with 800 tons of merchandise. The ship was a record-breaker. As the ship's physician did not board the Doric, the mails could not be got off. The ship will come ashore this morning.

## TRACK IS LAID

Rapid Transit Rights  
Protected.The New Company Puts Rails on  
King Street Amid Much  
Public Excitement.

The Rapid Transit Company has done as it intimated it would do when the Tramways Company signified its intention to disregard the request of the Government not to lay its track on the makai side of King street, but to put down rails on the mauka side only. The Rapid Transit Company, with a force of men laid its rails on the makai side of the street in front of the Arlington hotel, toward Fort street, but the work was not without exciting incident.

The Tramways Company having persisted in usurping both sides of the street, the Rapid Transit Company at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon ousted a gang of Japanese laborers that the Tramways Company had put at work on the Rapid Transit's location, and proceeded to lay its rails. The ousting of the Japanese attracted a crowd of curious people, and they in turn drew other crowds, until within a few minutes at least five hundred persons thronged both sides of the street, expectantly waiting for a fight between the two gangs of men and their employers. Manager Ballentyne of the Rapid Transit Company, and Manager Pain of the Tramways Company were both on the ground. Marshal Brown and Deputy Marshal Chillingworth with a number of policemen, appeared on the scene and kept the crowd back, allowing the two companies a free field.

Manager Pain, in the hope of preventing the rival company from laying rails, transferred a gang of Japs to the Fort street side of the Rapid Transit men, endeavoring to sandwich in his track on both sides of the Rapid Transit. Manager Ballentyne soon routed the enemy however by putting ten lusty Portuguese behind a 30-foot rail, and sweeping down broadside onto the location. The little brown men disappeared like chaff before the wind, and soon abandoning the attempt, retreated to Alakea street. Mr. Pain then took up a position between the lines, marking the boundaries of the earth to be excavated preparatory to placing the ties in position. Manager Ballentyne, walking along the line, was asked by Mr. Pain why he did not order him off. "I will get off the line," said Mr. Pain. "If you want me to, but you must tell me in so many words, simply place your hand upon me and tell me to get away, and I will do so."

Mr. Ballentyne replied that he would not give any such orders, but that Mr. Pain might be in danger from the picks and shovels of the workmen if he persisted in remaining in his present position.

The boy who stood on the burning deck wasn't in it with Mr. Pain. He remained in the same spot in the street nearly two hours, waiting to prevent the laying of rails. In the meantime the laborers employed by the Rapid Transit Company approached nearer and nearer, and excavated all around the Tramway's manager, until he stood on a pinnacle like a monument. He waited in vain for some one to order him off. Acquaintances in the crowd hailed him with a laugh, and here and there a man extended an invitation to him to go and partake of liquid refreshments. Mr. Pain was forced to decline the invitations. He was there to do or die, and the festive cocktail had to wait.

But finally the workmen finished the excavating and placed the ties in position. Mr. Pain still occupied a little hill between the ties. A rail was taken up and the foreman ordered the men to lay it in its proper place. In doing so a workman touched Mr. Pain accidentally. "Keep your paws off!" roared the Tramway's manager. "Huh!" grunted the man in reply. A moment later the rail touched Mr. Pain, and he grasped it in an effort to keep it from being laid.

The foreman ordered the men to go ahead regardless of interference, and they went. Mr. Pain clung to the rail desperately, holding his white suit, but was finally compelled to give up his attempt. The momentary excitement drew the crowd of spectators from the sidewalks, but they were driven back by the police. This was at 5:40 o'clock. Five minutes later the rail on the other side of the track was laid. Mr. Pain again attempting to stop the work falling over the rail, but in vain. He then withdrew down King street, with an air of having done his duty.

### THURSTON INTERVIEWED.

The Story of the Cause and Progress  
of the Trouble.

"What are the issues involved in this fight?" replied Lorrin A. Thurston, president of the Rapid Transit Company, to a question by a representative of the Advertiser. "The issue involved is purely and simply whether the Tram Company can prevent the Rapid Transit Company from getting entrance into the business part of the city. The Tram Company is the aggressor and the other company is simply acting in self defence to keep from being run over. The situation has arisen in the following manner:

"The original intention was for the Rapid Transit Company to enter the city from the east along Young street,



# TWO VICTIMS

No New Cases Reported Yesterday.

Board of Health Discusses Freight—Japanese Threaten Physicians—Kuakini Premises to Burn.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Kahalehale, 19 years of age, and one of the boat boys under Captain McCauley, is the latest plague victim. He resided at the corner of Liliha and Kuakini streets and had been closely watched for two days. Yesterday morning his case was pronounced plague and he was removed to the pest hospital, where he died in the afternoon. Prior to his removal to the place from which he was taken, he occupied a small room at a Chinese livery stable on King street near Liliha. The Liliha and Kuakini district has been isolated and the residents removed to Kakaako. The premises will all be burned today. The Japanese woman Kiwara, 40 years of age, taken last Sunday from the Japanese boarding-house on Nuuanu street near Kukui lane, died of the plague at the pesthouse at 9:30 last night. The bodies of both victims were cremated at once.

## Physicians Threatened.

Drs. Mitamura and Kobayashi have both been threatened with all manner of fearful deaths at the hands of their countrymen in quarantine. Yesterday morning the former was saved from at least a serious assault at the hands of over thirty-five of his wrathful countrymen near the Kaumakapili Church. The Japanese, under the leadership of two inspectors, seemed to blame the physician for their having been refused entrance to the condemned Block No. 10, and but for the prompt arrival of four white men, who hurried to his assistance, the doctor would have been seriously injured. Over 200 Japs and Chinese gathered around in a few seconds, but the arrival of a strong military guard dispersed them almost as quickly as they gathered. The two principals were taken in charge by the military.

## Board Meeting.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. President Wood, Drs. Day and Emerson and Messrs. Hatch and Smith were present. Various communications regarding freight were considered. It was decided after much discussion to recognize the following as clean freight for Island ports, subject to the Board's previous orders as to manner of shipment:

Lumber and building materials. Appurtenances to machinery, including lubricating oils. Gasoline, kerosene and distillate, in original packages. Drugs, medicines and liquors, of European or American manufacture. Acid fertilizers in new bags. American tobacco in original packages.

Special permits will be required of the Board for shipments of ice, harness, leather goods and shoes. It was decided to grant permission to the steamer Helene to approach to within six feet of the wharf for the purpose of taking on a load of heavy lumber for the Lanipahoehoe Sugar Company.

The application for permission to ship dry goods by H. Harkfeld & Co. was deferred. The application of Messrs. Hyman Brothers to remove paddy from the warehouse to the steamer J. A. Cummins, for shipment to the mills and return, was refused.

A request by the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company for permission to ship alkaline fertilizer was held over till experiments were made by the Board. Mr. Hatch expressed an opinion that only goods which, by their delay in shipment, would create actual hardship to citizens on the other Islands should be permitted to leave the city. The Sanitary Committee presented a report upon the steam laundry premises at 1711. It was decided that the Board visit the premises today and judge for itself.

It was also decided that the Board, in company with its appraisers, make a thorough inspection of Block No. 10, Chinatown, at 10 o'clock this morning for the purpose of estimating the value of goods to be destroyed by fire tomorrow.

## DETENTION CAMP NOTES.

Work at the kerosene station has been begun on the flume, which is to be used in getting rid of the excrement, but it will not be completed for a day or two.

Nine Hawaiians were taken to the battery station yesterday from Liliha street, where the case occurred yesterday. Fifteen others living in the adjacent neighborhood were taken to the kerosene warehouse station.

The new buildings at the battery station were so nearly completed yesterday that occupants were put in them. The buildings will be entirely finished today, except the administration building and the new bath houses. Inability to obtain material for completing the changes in the rifle range prevented the completion of the new pesthouse yesterday. The patients will be moved today and the old pesthouse will be burned as soon as the people are removed.

The Oahu R. & L. Co. put a gang of thirty men at work Monday night, which continued all night and yesterday putting in a spur track from the

main line to run the entire length of the camp. The spur was completed yesterday afternoon and lumber is being delivered alongside the buildings. All the lumber and supplies will be shipped by the railroad hereafter, which will greatly facilitate progress. Kerr & Smith completed a building at the station day before yesterday which holds fifty persons and another yesterday which holds 120 persons. This will give room in the station for nearly 900 persons. There are now somewhat over 400 at the station. At the Kalihl station the concrete foundations for the gasoline pump to be used in supplying water for the sewer system is completed, and the setting up of the engine has been begun. By Thursday the 10-inch pipe line will be completed. A trench is being dug from the location of the pump on the margin of the shore to deep water, a distance of 350 feet, of which 250 is completed. This trench will be completed by the time the pump is ready for operation.

Contractor Craig had forty-four carpenters at work yesterday. Henry Bertleman had seventy, and Superintendent Wilson 104 men at work at the camp. Twelve buildings are in different stages of construction, each being planned for ninety-six occupants. By concentrating efforts six can be completed by tonight. The bath and wash houses and the sewerage system cannot be completed before Friday or Saturday, however. The Citizens' Committee will probably decide to have temporary sanitary arrangements made for the people to be moved, and move people from Blocks Nos. 10 and 11 on Thursday to Kalihl camp. Dr. Pratt states that he can fumigate and bathe all the people and furnish them with clothes at Kaumakapili Church until the bathing and fumigating station is ready at Kalihl.

# J. F. COLBURN

Objects to Burning Chinatown.

Censures Physicians and Board of Health—Quarantine Should be Rigid but not Destructive.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Editor Advertiser:—As a property owner in the district covered by the present quarantine regulations, I want to publicly note my protest to that part of the resolution adopted by the physicians at their meeting the other evening, which refers to the destruction of the buildings by fire in the infected districts, and the ground on which such buildings stood to remain vacant for at least one year.

I do not think anyone in this community feels more keenly over the situation than myself, and my services are at the disposal of the Board of Health at any time. I believe in the most rigid quarantine and in applying drastic measures where it is necessary; but the rights of people should be observed. I do not believe the Board of Health have the right to apply the torch and destroy whole blocks of property at a time. When a house is infected, that particular one might be burned down, if no other means exist to eradicate the disease therein; but why should a whole block go with it, and more than that, why should the land be vacant a year?

It is all very nice for this one and that one to say, Burn down Chinatown! Let those same persons own slices in Chinatown and deriving a portion, if not all their income and support therefrom, and they will not be so eager to advocate such strictly drastic measures. If the physician who spoke so strongly about cleaning out Chinatown by fire and letting the land lie vacant had his interests centered there, he would talk differently.

The Board of Health wants to remember one thing before burning down blocks at a time in Chinatown, and that is, that Chinatown consists mostly of wooden buildings erected before the extension of the fire limit. Today hundreds of solid buildings, if they are destroyed, can never be erected again. Fire proof buildings have not to take their places and what does that mean? Damages to the land-owners and lessees, no one can tell how much, but a jury at some future day will decide.

If the ground in the infected districts is so polluted with disease, and containing bubonic plague germs, then the Board of Health should create a more rigid quarantine. No one should be allowed to enter the enclosure, say Chinatown, under any pretense. Inspectors and any other officials having business in that district should remain right there in quarantine. Supplies and everything else can be put upon the boundary and those inside receiving it from there. Will not the germs of this disease stick to the soles of the shoes of all those going in and coming out of Chinatown, and then drop them broadcast?

I am at a loss to know why the Board of Health in this has not invited the Citizens' Sanitary Committee of 1895 to assist it in the form it did when the cholera was epidemic. They can do some good.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN F. COLBURN  
Honolulu, Jan. 9th, 1900.

## HAVING A GREAT RUN ON CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Manly Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and gives great satisfaction. In these days of a grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, loosen the sore throat and loosen and get the phlegm within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action. South Chicago Daily Columnist. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

# FALLS IN LINE

Chamber of Commerce Takes Action.

Recommends Resolutions to Board of Health—Delegates Appointed to Confer With Executive.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering certain proposals submitted by a committee from the Medical Association of Hawaii.

President T. Rain Walker occupied the chair, and read the resolutions of the committee, which were published in yesterday's Advertiser. He stated that one of the objects of the present meeting was to appoint a delegation to confer with a like committee from the Planters' Association and the Executive Council at 3 o'clock that afternoon. Mr. C. M. Cooke thought attention should be given to the subject of providing lodging-places for those people released from the detention camps. They would naturally make for the homes of their friends, and in a very short time conditions outside would equal the Chinatown locality.

Mr. Pinkham drew attention to a building in course of erection on King street without regard to sanitation, and suggested that the attention of the Board of Health be directed to this structure. He considered that radical measures should be adopted not only in Chinatown but in outside districts.

With regard to houses like that on King street, he considered that building permits should not be granted for structures with balconies, often used as rooms, overhanging the public roads, and that the structure in question should be raised at least eighteen inches and moved back to the street line.

Mr. Pinkham also drew attention to the common practice of using one building as a store and domicile and considered the practice insanitary and a menace to public health. He considered many places outside the quarantined district were as filthy, and the application of military law quite as justifiable, as any in Chinatown.

Mr. Atherton suggested that if the meeting were to discuss every point of merit in the present trouble the day would be spent without anything having been accomplished. He would suggest that the meeting confine itself to a consideration of the resolutions before them at the present time, and make any further discussion the subject of a future meeting.

One clause in the resolution, in his opinion, was deserving of special argument—children are allowed to wander upon the debris of previous fires, and it seemed to him that this was as good a way to spread the disease as could be discovered. The isolation of the forbidden area would also involve considerable expenditure in the way of fences.

Mr. Gear spoke of the danger to be apprehended from overcrowding lodging-houses in outside districts, as soon as the present inhabitants of the quarantine camps were released. Many of the Japanese and Chinese quarters, especially at Makiki, were overcrowded, and a worse condition might be expected, as it was not to be supposed that the people would content themselves in the buildings provided by the Government. He considered these lodging-houses worthy of continued attention by the Board.

Mr. Swanzy said he was of the opinion that a law regulating the number of persons in each lodging-house in the city was in existence. He considered that law should be enforced to its fullest extent and any offender severely punished. Mr. Giffard considered the most drastic measures should be pursued. He cited the manner of procedure in Hongkong in dealing with infected houses, and urged the meeting not to act too hastily in regard to land lying idle.

It was finally moved by Mr. Atherton, seconded by Mr. Cooke and carried unanimously: That the resolutions submitted by the Medical Association, with the exception of Clause 2, be adopted and that the Board of Health be recommended to carry them out as soon as possible, and that work regard to Clause 2 this meeting is not prepared to offer an opinion.

Mr. Gear then moved "That the Board of Health be recommended to issue regulations regarding the amount of air space in cubic feet per inhabitant and the sanitary conditions to be observed in all new buildings to be erected as dwellings in the judicial district of Honolulu."

Mr. Bishop seconded the motion which was also carried unanimously. It was resolved that the president appoint a delegation with himself as chairman, to meet the Executive Council at 3 o'clock.

The following gentlemen were thereupon appointed: T. R. Walker, W. F. Allen, C. F. Wight, R. F. Lange, W. W. Hall, J. G. Rothwell, J. G. Spencer, A. V. Gear, F. W. McCleskey, I. Rubenstein, T. J. King, F. Lewis, M. Phillips, and P. Muhlenhoff, and it was explained that names were omitted of members of the Planters' Association who would attend the conference on behalf of that body.

## Burglars Stole Their Teeth.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Dec. 29. A curious robbery took place at Maryville last night. Fourteen crowns, three gold bridges and a penny-weight of scrap gold—aggregate value \$3.50—were stolen from the office of Dr. J. M. Blake, dentist. Several of the sets of teeth belonged to Maryville people and were for repair. No clue to the identity has been secured.

# Headquarters

—FOR THE—

CELEBRATED

Morgan & Wright  
TIRES.

Tires fitted to any Vehicle at very short notice.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY  
FORT ST., CLUB STABLES BUILDING.

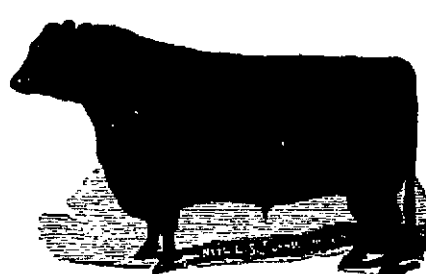
HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED  
General Commission Merchants.  
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles



Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited.



Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.



# Lubricating Oils

Will be used very freely for the next six or eight months so we wish again to call the attention of all Mill men and users of machinery to our TROPIC LUBRICATING OILS. For years this brand has been used on these Islands and each season the demand has increased so that this year we have had to build a special oil warehouse at Kakaako to hold the hundreds of barrels of oils we have to carry in stock. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Dynamo and Car-box oils are the ones you want if you want everything to run smoothly.

# Benton Boiler Compound

This compound is entirely vegetable contains no oil or acid, it being a natural preservative for iron or steel. It rots the scale in the boiler and gradually cleans same. After the boiler becomes clean, the compound, if used according to directions, will keep the scale forming properties of the water in the form of solution or pendant, and the boiler can be kept clean, and the scale forming properties of said water can be blown out in the form of mud. It is a great saver of fuel as it will clean and keep clean any boiler. Let us send you a barrel on trial, no pay if not satisfactory. Packings, waste, compounds, engineers' tools and supplies of all kinds, at

# E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

# Cocoanut

# Fibre

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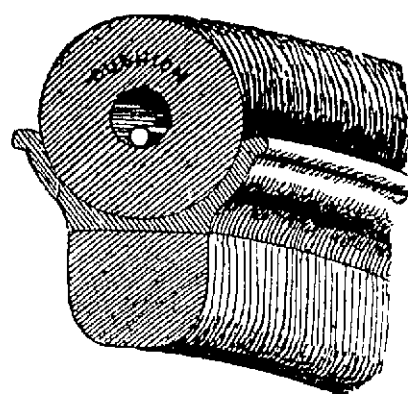
# Mattresses.

We have just received a large shipment of Fibre direct from the factory, and are now prepared to fill orders for those desiring

# Cocoanut Fibre Mattresses.

# COYNE-MERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block. Fort St.



DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD! You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,  
FINE PLATED WARE,  
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS  
(New Designs.)  
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA.  
(Something New.)  
RICH CUT GLASS,  
FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,  
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FIGURES,  
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And Many Novelties.

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All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

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Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to get the more presents this year because our prices are right.

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Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED.

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Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
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Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.  
From whatsoever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism, pain. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd  
HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
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The Standard Oil Co.  
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Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.











## THREE DEAD YESTERDAY

(Continued from Page 1)

"That the buildings at the corner of Pauahi and Maunakea, occupied by Choy Lee, Chin Kee, Huiyee, Loo, Choy Chan Company and Poi Kau, extending mauka to premises occupied by Ping Chan, be considered a source of filth and incapable of being purified other than by fire, and being in the vicinity of premises already infected by plague, the same are condemned and ordered destroyed by fire."

By this means two objects can be attained; one, the riddance of a block which the Board considers as infectious, and the second, an opportunity to extend both streets above named without an obstruction.

The Board commenced its tour of inspection shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and concluded its work by 1 o'clock.

## Board of Health Meeting.

The Board of Health met again yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the being present at the opening of the meeting President Wood, in the chair, Dr. Emerson, George W. Smith and F. M. Hatch. Attorney General Cooper joined the Board after the conclusion of the Council of State meeting. A representative from each of the large shipping houses was present, namely, T. Clive Davies, John Ena, F. A. Schaefer, E. F. Bishop and W. Wolters. These gentlemen were there to call the attention of the Board to several communications which they had received from their Hilo representatives relative to the acts of the Sheriff of Hawaii in his capacity as executive agent of the Board of Health.

These communications variously stated that the Sheriff had evidently exceeded the powers granted him by the Honolulu Board of Health, in that he had instructed his deputy sheriffs, who are deputy health agents, to enforce certain health regulations of his own manufacture which were in direct contradiction to the provisions adopted in Honolulu by the Board to prevent the spread of the plague to the other islands. One instance was cited in which the deputy sheriff at Hamakua ordered a steamer and a schooner on January 7th and 8th, respectively, to proceed to Hilo and there fumigate both passengers and cargo before returning to Hamakua, after which the vessels would be at liberty to unload at that particular landing. It was stated that both vessels were from Honolulu, had health permits allowing them to land their cargo without further fumigation or detention, as all the cargo had already undergone strict fumigation, and the passengers had undergone the necessary quarantine. Notwithstanding this fact the Sheriff of Hawaii had seemingly enlarged upon the authority delegated him as health agent, and arbitrarily had made regulations which the Board of Health would not be in a position to accede to. It was also mentioned that one of the Sheriff's regulations had been that all mail should be taken, contents removed from the envelopes and the latter destroyed.

Mr. Smith of the Board said: "I would like to call your attention to the statement of the Sheriff of Hawaii opening the mail in Hilo and destroying the envelopes. It seems to me that he is likely to get himself into trouble with the postoffice authorities." President Wood: "Mr. Cooper wrote a letter to Sheriff Andrews the other day which evidently had not reached him when these letters of complaint were written."

The letter, in portions, read as follows:

Honolulu January 2.

L. A. Andrews, Sheriff, Hilo: I understand from the protest that we have just received from the Hilo Mercantile Company, Theo. H. Davies and Hackfeld & Co. that you have instituted an eight days' quarantine against Honolulu. This quarantine the Board considers entirely unnecessary. No freight is allowed to leave here without the approval of the agent of the Board of Health. All Chinese and Japanese freight is thoroughly fumigated and marked before being allowed to leave Honolulu. No passengers are allowed to leave except they perform a satisfactory quarantine, which permission is always noted on the bill of health. There is certainly no call for either anger or distrust on the part of your people. We have a competent Board of Health, who are watching very narrowly every matter connected with the subject under discussion.

It certainly was, from our standpoint, very unnecessary to put the contract Japanese laborers under a further quarantine, as they have had no communication whatever with Honolulu, and had performed their full twenty-one days' quarantine at the quarantine station.

HENRY E. COOPER, President Board of Health. Mr. Hatch: "We can remove him if he does not carry out the instructions of the Board. I think it would be a wise move to appoint the doctors in the different districts of Hawaii as Board of Health agents, and let the Sheriff receive instructions from them."

Dr. Emerson: "I think we will have to call to account the Sheriff, our agent, if he disregards, or sets aside, or goes outside of our authority."

President Wood: "It is not necessary that the Sheriff be the whole pooh bah."

The merchants' letters contained clauses to the effect that Hilo suffered considerably from the arbitrary actions of the Sheriff, and the people there did not want such rigid health restrictions, and they felt the whole proceeding was ridiculous in the extreme. The merchants were assured by President Wood that the Board would do everything possible to lighten the burden on them.

The Board officially announced the two deaths which occurred earlier in the day as having been caused by bubonic plague. Speaking with reference to the bubonic death at the Kakaako detention camp, President Wood said: "This is the first case which has broken out in the camp. Mr. Galt reports the man had fever a few days ago, and after a period of isolation was returned to the general camp. This is a case in

which the glands of the neck were involved, something unusual. I think it would be well in view of this death to extend the period of quarantine beyond ten days. It is not sufficient, in my opinion."

Mr. Galt reported that the man originally came from a store on Nuuanu street within the limits of the wretched insanitary premises of Ahli in Block 10. Mr. Smith thought a twenty-one days' quarantine ought to be put into effect, but upon consideration it was finally moved to make the new quarantine period fifteen days, which motion was carried.

Many matters relative to buildings, improvements, electric lights, closets and special rooms for women in delicate health were considered at some length by the Board, and Mr. Galt was given authority to make whatever improvements and additions he deemed necessary.

A communication from Dr. Galt was read in which he recommended that the stable at the corner of King and Liliha streets, in which the native boy, Kahakelua, had slept for some time be burned, the cesspool destroyed and the lily pond near by filled up. The report was adopted, and upon motion of Mr. Hatch the Board condemned the property to be destroyed by fire and ordered the pond filled up.

The Honolulu Plantation Company asked leave to bring out of the infected district three of its employees, and put them in quarantine upon the mountain ridge mauka of the plantation, where the cavalry now is patrolling.

Upon motion this request was allowed, and the men will be placed under guard upon the ridge to serve out a quarantine.

Several freight matters were brought up by George Carter, the chief contention being over the shipment of sugar bags in bales, and the method to be pursued in fumigating them, either upon the wharf or in the hold of the vessel. The chief feature in respect to shipping sugar bags seemed to hang mainly upon the danger of handling them. Mr. Carter stated also that residents on the Waianae side of the island were in absolute need of flour, and stated that there were 250 clean bags of flour on the Rithet, and asked leave to have these bags shipped down by the railroad. Mr. Carter said that the matter of obtaining flour for that section of the island was almost reaching a crisis unless the Rithet flour was available. The Board gave permission to make the necessary transfer and shipment.

Minister Mott-Smith asked the Board to carry out a plan which, coming from a property-owner at this time, is certainly a valiant one. He said that he had some buildings at the corner of Merchant and Alakea streets back of the Occidental Hotel, and adjoining the premises which were swept by fire, under the direction of the Health Board, a few days since. "I would consider it a favor," said the Minister, "if the Board would condemn and burn these buildings of mine, as I consider them as insanitary as the premises burned the other day, and think this is the best method to purify the place." The Board smiled when the suggestion was made, but will probably take action as the Minister desires within a few days.

Minister Mott-Smith also asked authority of the Board to erect in the Executive building grounds a fumigating station and bathrooms, 100 by 30 feet, for the use of the military guards, necessitated in view of the illness of the guardsman who was stricken on Wednesday. He thought the expense for such a building would be borne by the Board, as it was a case coming under the head of expense for the suppression of the plague. A motion was carried by which the Minister was empowered to proceed with the erection of such a building. It is estimated the structure will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,500.

The following communication, addressed to the resident Consuls, was sent out yesterday:

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 10, 1900.

Sir: I have to report three deaths from bubonic plague since the 8th instant, the date of my last communication, as follows:

Kiwaru, Japanese, female, aged 40. Died at Kakaako hospital January 9th. From 411 Nuuanu street.

Kahakelua, Hawaiian, male, aged 19. Died at Kakaako hospital January 9th. From Liliha and Kuakini streets.

Machida, Japanese, male, aged 22. Died at Kakaako hospital January 10th. From Vineyard street; making a total of twenty deaths from bubonic plague to date, as shown by the complete list enclosed herewith.

Very respectfully yours,

C. B. WOOD.

President Board of Health.

## Detention Camp Notes.

The man who died yesterday morning at the kerosene station was one of the inmates of the premises burned a week ago Sunday on Nuuanu street, opposite Pauahi street. He was a confirmed opium-smoker and had been segregated three days prior to his death.

There are now six cases at the pest-house. The Japanese woman and her baby are no worse than they were, and may recover.

Over forty inmates in Block 10 were removed to the kerosene warehouse station Wednesday night, and the remaining 190 inhabitants were removed to Kailua station yesterday afternoon. Before removal they were washed and disinfected and given new suits of clothes throughout at the fumigating station, at Kaunakapili Church. All of their baggage and wearing apparel was stored at Kaunakapili Church, and they were sent to the detention station with clean clothes.

## SUGAR AND REALTY.

What a Business Man Says About the Situation.

"Now that the sugar crop is coming on the money situation will be easier," said a representative business man and broker yesterday. "Money will be much more plentiful a month from now. All the stocks now below par will be above par by April or May, and things generally will be brighter. The depreciation on stock does not affect the value of the plantations."

"The real estate market is firm, nobody showing a disposition to lower prices. This shows that the plague has had little effect among property owners."

## TRACK IS LAID

(Continued from Page 2.)

when the Legislature provided should be extended to Hotel street, and then along Hotel street, which was directed to be widened. When the Rapid Transit was ready to begin, Hotel street had not been widened nor connected with Young street, and the company was informed by the Government that there was no appropriation available for either purpose. The Executive Council then suggested to the Rapid Transit Company that it enter on King street, and stated that it would approve of such action.

"The franchise of the Rapid Transit Company provides that it can lay track on any street, provided a majority of the landowners so request, and the Government approves. The Rapid Transit Company hereupon proposed the laying of tracks on King street, from the Nuuanu bridge to Thomas Square to lay its tracks. The Government thereupon formally approved a location, makai of the center line of King street, by miles and bounds, extending from the river to the Spruce. This location was marked through city iron pipes and, as the permanent track of the Rapid Transit Company had not arrived, they procured temporary rails and laid sections in each block, as evidence of actual occupation.

## Reason of Tram Company's Act on.

"For the fifteen years of its existence the Tram Company has never found any need for a double track; as soon as it learned that the Rapid Transit Company was seeking to enter the city on King street, it suddenly conceived a longing for a double track system. Incidentally it figured that by shifting its single track from the center to one side and then putting another track part way between the middle and the opposite edge of the street, it would fill up so much of the street that there would be no room left for the Rapid Transit track. It thereupon sent to San Francisco and obtained a few rails with which it initiated its game of blocking out the Rapid Transit Company.

"The Tram Company's franchise makes the location of that company's track subject absolutely to the direction of the Minister of the Interior. He can direct that it be laid either in the middle or on either side of any street. The Rapid Transit Company thereupon requested the Government to protect the location which it had granted, by ordering the Tram Company to lay its second track. If any more to be laid on the opposite side of the street. The Government replied that they wanted the companies to litigate their respective rights."

"The Rapid Transit thereupon suggested orally to Paul Neumann, attorney for the Tram Company, that an agreed statement of facts be submitted to the Supreme Court, which should thereupon decide the respective rights of the companies. Mr. Neumann said that he favored it. The proposition was then submitted to him in writing, but he has never replied to it. We then prepared a bill of instruction to stop the Tram Company from occupying the location granted by the Government, to the Rapid Transit Company.

## President McKinley's Order.

"Just at this juncture President McKinley's order was issued relating to government lands. While we do not admit that it bears on the rights of the Rapid Transit to lay track on the streets of Honolulu, as they are government property, it gives the opposition the chance to raise the question. This question we did not wish raised as it was liable to affect the credit of the company. The company therefore got Mr. Southwick to buy some of the Tram Company's stock and raise the questions involved by bringing suit as a stockholder to test the Tram Company's powers in the matter. This both the Tram Company and Mr. Southwick had a right to do, Judge Perry to the contrary notwithstanding.

"This was a bona fide attempt on the part of the Rapid Transit Company to secure interpretation by the court of the respective rights of the two companies.

## Tram Company Dodges.

"The Tram Company did not meet the question on its merits but contended that the fact that the Rapid Transit Company had induced Southwick to bring the suit should throw the case out of court. Southwick claimed that the court had nothing to do with his motives; that as owner of the stock which he held he was entitled to know what rights the Tram Company had, and to have his stock spending money if it was exceeding its franchise in any respect. Judge Perry upheld the contention of the Tram Company, and refused to enjoin it from laying track on the makai side of King street.

"The Tram Company thereupon began laying track at Palace Square on the location granted to the Rapid Transit Company. The latter company thereupon brought an injunction suit to prevent it. Judge Perry refused to grant a preliminary injunction to keep matters in statu quo, until the rights of the companies were decided, practically ruling that the two companies could fight it out between themselves, and he would hear the case in due time. Under existing circumstances this meant a decision some months hence, after the Tram Company had occupied our location throughout King street.

## Executive Appealed To.

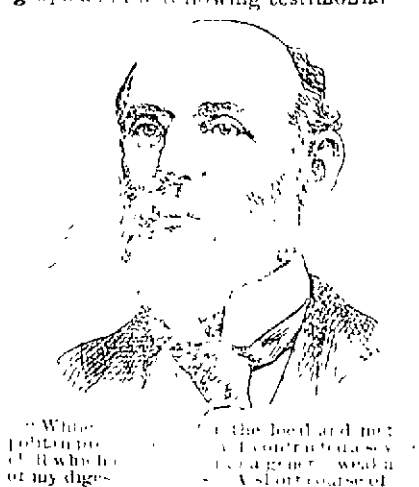
"The Rapid Transit Company was reluctant to adopt force to protect its rights and thereupon again appealed, on Monday last, to the Government, requesting that, as the court had declined to act, the Minister of the Interior order the Tram Company to lay its track on the mauka side. The Government sent for Mr. Neumann and requested him to desist from track laying until the rights of the two companies were settled by the court. We offered if this were done to withdraw our request to the Government and to agree to take no action pending a decision. Mr. Neumann said he was favorable to the proposition, but wished to consult Mr. Pain. He said he would give a reply on Tuesday morning. He stated also that the Tram Company did not intend to molest the track of the Rapid

## Indigestion

No Appetite, General Weakness.

If your food is only partly digested, then it is only partly nourished. The blood rapidly becomes thin and filled with impurities, the nerves are easily excited, there is headache, restlessness and the whole system is generally deranged.

Mr. A. J. Reed, of Wagon Wagon, New South Wales, sends us his photograph and the following testimonial:



"While suffering from indigestion, loss of appetite, general weakness, and no general health was greatly improved in every way."

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

enabled me to continue my work all right. My appetite improved, my taste for food came back, and no general health was greatly improved in every way."

When taking the Sarsaparilla, it is best to use Ayer's Pills also. Take just enough each night to produce the good free movement of the bowels daily.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Transit Company, and until an understanding was reached they would not go beyond Alakea street. On Wednesday Mr. Neumann made no reply, but Mr. Pain kept right on laying track. On Wednesday he removed the Rapid Transit Company's track contrary to the promise of Mr. Neumann.

"We again called the attention of the Government to the situation and asked for action, stating that, if they did not act we would be compelled to, which might result in a possible breach of the peace. They sent for Mr. Neumann and he formally refused to stop track laying. We then informed the Government that the Rapid Transit Company would take immediate steps to protect itself. We were requested not to do so, as the Government would take action the first thing this morning."

"We waited until noon today when we were informed that the Government had not ordered the Tram Company to lay their track on the mauka side of the street, but would again 'request' them to stop work until a decision of court was made. Meanwhile Mr. Pain's gang of laborers had crossed Alakea street, and were approaching their second section of track."

"The court having refused and the Executive having failed to protect their rights, and the Tram Company having already refused the Government's request, the Directors of the Rapid Transit Company felt that it was incumbent upon them to move for self protection, and accordingly the manager Mr. Hallenby was instructed to proceed and use whatever force was necessary to prevent the Tram Company from further encroaching upon our location, and to remove the Rapid Transit rails and use such force as might be necessary to keep them off until they are lawfully removed. I regret exceedingly that we were forced to take this action, but it had arrived at the pass where we must either act or quit the business, and we do not propose to quit."

## NEW YORK GROWING BETTER.

Great Decrease in Number of Convicts in Her Penitentiary.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—According to the annual statistical reports filed with the state prison commission, the total number of prisoners confined in the prisons, penitentiaries, reformatories, house of refuge and county jails of the state is steadily on the decrease, and especially is this fact noticeable in the penitentiary.

Where, in 1895, there were 2,608 prisoners confined in our penitentiaries, and 2,824 in 1897, the population in these institutions during the past year, ending October 1, shows a record of 2,214, a decrease of over 400. In every penitentiary except in New York county there is a decrease, and this exception shows but a slight increase of thirty-six over last year's population.

# Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

## Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

### AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave there on or about the dates below mentioned:

## FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

	1900
GAELIC	JAN. 12
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 21
CHINA	JAN. 31
ORIC	FEB. 8
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 16
DE JANEIRO	FEB. 24
LOPCH	MARCH 5
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 14
PAKING	MARCH 22
GALIC	MARCH 30

## FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

	1900
LORIC	JAN. 12
NIPPON MARU	JAN. 21
COPTIC	FEB. 8
AMERICA MARU	FEB. 16
GALIC	FEB. 24
HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 5
CHINA	MARCH 14
DORIC	MARCH 22

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Renjes gave a card party yesterday afternoon at her Nuuanu valley residence.

For the convenience of chambers the Board of Health has established a branch at the office of Geo. R. Carter. The first gas alarm automobile is now being set up in Honolulu preparatory to being put upon the streets.

A plan is being formulated by the directors of the Hawaiian Telephone Company to the capitalization of the company.

It is now the intention of the Hawaiian Telephone Company to work on the telephone system in order to do so by the court.

When the court has decided the case in the Hawaiian Telephone Company, it is expected that the company will be able to work on the telephone system in order to do so by the court.

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## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every owner of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches continues us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at the lowest prices.

ELGIN watches are sold in all the principal cities of the world.

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# PEST SHIPS FROM BRAZIL

The South Won't Have Them There.

## A VIGOROUS PROTEST

Louisiana Strongly Stirred by Vessels Suspected of Carrying the Bubonic Plague.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 27.—The question of coffee-planting on the infected ports of Santos is destined to stir up the entire South even as it has stirred up New York. Dr. Blunt, the health officer of Texas, has already decided that no vessels from Santos can touch at Galveston.

The Louisiana State Board of Health is already on record as holding that there is no way to prevent the landing of the Willowdene at this port and the discharge of her cargo here after the proper period of detention has been passed at the quarantine station and her cargo has been disinfected and fumigated.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange has adopted resolutions protesting against the landing of the Willowdene under any circumstances. The Board of Trade has endorsed the stand of the Board of Health.

Some people hold that the City Board of Health, irrespective of the State Board, can prevent the Willowdene from proceeding up the river. Today the State of Mississippi not only got into the game, so far as the Willowdene is concerned, but came to the front with troubles of her own, when Dr. Hunter, secretary of the Mississippi Board of Health, and Dr. Bolton, the health officer of Harrison county, met in New Orleans and forwarded the following telegram to Surgeon General Wyman:

"Barkentine J. W. Lane, from Santos, will arrive at the gulf quarantine station in a few hours. Mississippi Board of Health requests that you immediately order her to Dry Tortugas for disinfection and fumigation. Health officer of Harrison county and the Mayor and Council of the City of Bloxi join in this request. In case Louisiana State Board of Health refuses to comply with treasury regulations regarding Willowdene, due to arrive at Mississippi river quarantine station Sunday, we request that she be also sent to Dry Tortugas for treatment."

### ODORLESS EXCAVATORS.

Employees Now Get Double Pay—Causes of Past Delays Explained.

President Wood of the Board of Health is authority for the statement that the new odorless excavators now under construction will not be taken into the infected district.

Two of these machines are being built and will be in operation within a few days. The completion of these two will place four excavators complete with teams and appurtenances at the disposal of the Board. It was intended that several new machines should be constructed, but the absence of sufficient piping for them forced the Board to content itself with two.

The great delay in attending to private requests for the excavators, was caused by the Bureau Vista Hospital authorities, in monopolizing their attention for at least a third of their time, the extravagant use of water at the hospital necessitating the almost constant attention of one of the machines.

It is generally understood that United States military hospitals are required to attend to their own sanitary affairs and President Wood has addressed a communication to Colonel Hubben, suggesting that he provide an excavator for the private use of the U. S. military.

Two of the employees of the excavator cleared out from their work when they heard of the second case from amongst their number. They were brought back, however, with the promise of double pay, and no further desertion is anticipated.

### RETURN OF SPANISH CAPTIVES.

Uncle Sam to Send Back the 4000 Recently Released.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—Under the terms of the treaty of peace with Spain the United States agreed to send home all the soldiers of the Spanish army held in captivity by the insurgents in the Philippines. Congress made an appropriation of \$1,500,000 to carry out that purpose.

The recent successful operations of General Otis resulted in the release of about 4,000 additional Spanish prisoners, and instructions have been called General Otis to contract with the Cuban Transportation Company for the return of these soldiers to Spain. There is \$550,000 available for this purpose.

### Ask a Legislature

It is learned in Government circles that the Cabinet has written to the authorities at Washington stating the almost absolute necessity for convening the Legislature here, after the Hawaiian laws or the new laws to be extended by the Congress of the United States, by the expiration of the national period ending on the 31st of March next. It is understood the Government is now awaiting a reply from Washington.

## GUARD IS STRICKEN

(Continued from Page 3)

Dr. Day: "I don't see any reason for changing our decision."

The Board, by these utterances, has announced a strong policy that wherever they deem it necessary to apply the torch that action shall be final and the condemned structures must go.

Upon motion of Dr. Day the report of the Sanitary Committee was accepted and the same ordered published.

Colonel Fisher, who now has charge of the district outside the infected Chinatown quarter, asked the Board for more definite instructions as to the duties of himself and inspectors, and desired to know explicitly what was required of him. He stated he had divided his district into fifty-five sections and a thorough inspection was made, such as was instituted during the cholera time, the entire district would have to be so subdivided. He stated that the Board was brought face to face with an impending epidemic.

Mr. Cooper: The Board can make regulations to prevent cases of sickness, but the Legislature is the only body that can build the buildings most needed and constructed so and so.

Dr. Emerson: "If an argument is needed to show that these rules are necessary to prevent sanitary evils and to keep a sanitary guard to ward off the diseases and epidemics that are liable to threaten us by reason that they are not complied with, I think that is our strongest argument. If the Board can condemn a building because it is being built directly upon the ground, then I think the Board has the power to make regulations which will prevent a repetition of our present epidemic."

George Carter: Small Chinatown is going up in every portion of the city. If the Board of Health has not now the authority, then I think it ought to set a standard to prevent the same situation as we are at present facing, from appearing again and again in different sections of the city.

Attorney Robertson: "I think there is no law to prevent a builder from going ahead and building his structure—that is, from a sanitary standpoint. From a builder's standpoint, however, the Superintendent of Public Works can withhold a permit for building. How is the Board able to state as a fact a building is insanitary when it is a new building?"

George Carter: "If it is not considered a cause of sickness for ten Chinamen to sleep in a room as long as this Board's table, then I think a vigilance committee ought to be formed to prevent such buildings from being erected."

Dr. Day: "From what President Dole has said, it seems to me a matter of doubt whether we have such power. I think we ought to give the Board of Health the benefit of the doubt and post those regulations which will result in restricting nuisances. The majority of these regulations, I think, can be safely passed from a sanitary standpoint."

President Dole: "Suppose a man digs a cesspool and then builds a house right over the cesspool? I think the Board can prevent the building from being erected. The question is whether you can prevent certain conditions from becoming insanitary and a menace to public health. If so, you can control the erection of the building on sanitary lines, as much as you can the people living in the building."

### Persons from Quarantine.

President Dole brought forward the question of providing for the people who are about to leave the quarantine camps, their period of quarantine having expired. A great many will seek the tenements outside the old district. The inspectors should see that the air and space regulation is enforced in such tenements.

Mr. Galt: "I have eighty-two Chinese, Japanese and Hawaiians whose period of quarantine has expired at Kakaako—the ten days' quarantine. Shall I discharge them?"

This phase of the quarantine regulations was evidently unprepared for by the Board, whose efforts have been centralized mainly on quarters for the people as they are brought out of the infected district. Forty-one Chinese are in somewhat destitute circumstances and will need assistance upon leaving quarantine. Mr. Galt said he had examined a piece of land just back of Queen street on Punchbowl street which would accommodate 100 people. The property, it was stated, had already been secured so these people could locate upon it.

As these people have been in contact with more recent arrivals from Chinatown, Mr. Smith said he did not consider that they had fully stayed their quarantine, and upon motion of the Board it was decided that they would have to remain a full ten days in quarantine without coming in contact with new arrivals. This will keep the eighty-two people in Kakaako until Saturday.

A letter was read from Consul General Haywood relative to making use of the Queen Hotel as a place of quarantine for intending passengers to the Coast. Dr. Wood appointed Dr. Day a committee of one to confer with Dr. Carmichael.

### More Buildings to Burn.

The question of burning six cottages this morning facing on Kukui lane, as included in the Board's order yesterday morning, was brought up by Mr. Robertson. He stated that Mr. Ripley felt that they could be rendered sanitary otherwise than by subjecting them to fire. If kept vacant and remodeled, Mr. Robertson thought by this means the buildings could be saved from destruction.

President Wood: "The question is whether the buildings can be eradicated by means other than by fire."

Mr. Ripley: "I don't see any reason why we should consider our action."

Dr. Emerson: "I am opposed to modifying the action of the Board."

Mr. Smith: "I am in favor of the Board's action."

## GUARDIAN'S SALE

—OF—

## Real Estate.

By direction of H. F. Jones, the guardian of Edwin Aus in Jones Helen Jones, Margaret Jones and Catherine Hay Jones, minors, and acting under and by virtue of an order issued out of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit dated, the 24 day of January, 1900, I am directed to sell at public auction at my salesrooms, in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the right, title and interest of said minors, being an undivided half of, in and to all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Waikane, District of Koolahapoko, Island of Oahu, and more particularly described as follows:

1. All that land described in R. P. 186, L. C. A. 5723 and 8995 to Kakaana, more particularly described as follows: Apana 1 Eono loi kalo me ka Kahua-hale. Mamane. E hoomaka ma ke kahi o ka pa hau, ke kahi akau makai o ka Makakukae pili ana i ka Ku halua, a e holo ana He 60 1/2 Kom. 2.31 Kaula ma ka pa hau ma ko Makakukae, a hiki i ka hiki kae pili i ke kahi Ak. makai o ka loi o Kaheana: Alaila He. 75 1/2 Kom. 2.38 Kaul. Iho ana ma ka pili a pili ana ma ka auwai ma ko Kaheana: He. 55 1/2 Kom. 1.22 Kaul. ma ko Kaheana a hiki i ke kahi Hema mauka o kaia; alaila Ak. 15 1/2 Kom. 2.50 Kaul. ma ko Kaheana ame ko Ku a hiki i ke kumu pili; alaila Hiki. 1.47 Kaul. ma ko Kaheana, a pili ana a hiki i ka hiki kae pili, alaila Ak. 59 2-4 Hl. 1.90 Kaul. ma kula a hiki i ka puhala, ke kahi akau makai o kaia, a e kahi Akau mauka o ka Ku halua. Alaila He. 31 1/2 Hl. 2.04 Kaul. ma ko Ku Kahua-hale a hiki i kahi hoomakai. Maloko o ia Apana 1 13-100 Eka.

Apana 2, 6 loi. Mamane. E hoomaka ma ke kahi Hema makai o kela kahi e waiho ana He. 61 Kom. 73 Pauku mai ke kahi Hema mauka o ka Apana 1 mai, pili ana hoi me na loi elua o Kaheana ame kahi loi nabehehele. A e holo ana He. 49 2-3 Kom. ma ka auwai ma ko Kaheana; alaila He. 25 1-3 Hl. 85 pauku ma ko Kaheana; alaila ma kahi waiho wale He. 14 Kom. 96 pauku, a He. 62 45 Kom. 95 pauku, a Ak. 37 Kom. 1 Kaul. a moku ka auwai. Alaila Ak. 40 1-3 Hl. Iho ana ma ka auwai; alaila Ak. 7 40 Kom. 1.44 Kaul. a hiki i ke kahi Hema makai o ka loi poalima. Alaila ma ka loi poalima Ak. 16 1/2 Kom. 88 pauku; a Hl. 75 1/2 Kom. 2.56 Kaul. Alaila Ak. 18 1/2 Kom. 1.50 Kaul. a hiki i ke kumu pili. Alaila ma ka kumu pili a ma ka auwai. Ak. 60 Hl. 1.05 Kaul. a Ak. 76 1/2 Hl. 1.73 Kaul. a hiki i ke kahi Akau mauka o ka Ku loi; alaila ma ko Ku He. 11 1/2 Hl. 1.41 Kaul. Ak. 32 Hl. 1.66 Kaul. a He. 28 1/2 Hl. 40 Pauku a hiki i ka Kaheana loi. Alaila He. 32 Hl. 71 Pauku ma ko Kaheana a hiki i kahi hoomakai.

### CHINATOWN CENSUS.

The census of all persons at present in the infected district was completed last night and the following approximate figures were handed in to the Board of Health by Dr. Pratt:

Block 1, 834; 2, 893; 3 and 4, 368; 5 and 6, 548; 7, 257; 8 and 9, 417; 10, 195; 11, 210; 12 and 22, 307; 13 and 14, 79; 15, 617; 16, 15, 1547; 17 and 17, 310; 18, 19 and 20, 379; 21, 23 and 25, 60. Total, 7,012. Block 15 is under two inspectors on account of this large area. The district commonly called Chinatown, that is from Queen to Beretania, between Nuuanu and River streets contains 4,059 persons and the population outside of that area but within the infected district number 2,953 persons.

### DETENTION CAMP NOTES.

After the removal of the three patients to the old pesthouse the old battery station buildings were burned yesterday.

The change of the rifle range into a pest hospital was completed yesterday morning, and the patients transferred thereto.

The inmates of the hospital now comprise one Japanese woman and baby from Merchant, near Alakea street; the driver of an excavator wagon, Aloha, and one Japanese.

The residents of Block No. 10 are to be removed this morning. A portion will probably be sent to the kerosene warehouse and the remainder to Kalia station. The latter station is not fully ready for these people yet, though they can be temporarily accommodated, the owner of the property they are leaving being desirous of having the buildings burned and the debris cleared away.

### MERCHANTS MEET.

Adopt Resolutions Regarding Island and Freight.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A meeting of merchants was held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms at 1:15 yesterday afternoon.

Mr. F. M. Swanzy presided and urged upon those present the necessity of standing by the Board of Health in the present trouble. Undoubtedly there were numerous articles of merchandise which might safely be exported to the other islands.

It was resolved that the Board of Health be requested to furnish a list of such merchandise as may be shipped with safety, and also a statement of the sanitary precautions to be adopted in preparing them for export.

It was also decided that a committee consisting of one member of every business represented, should draw up a schedule of such merchandise as they may consider safe to ship, and submit the same to the Board of Health for approval.

The meeting then adjourned till this afternoon.

### The Greatest Wealth Is Health.

Many a rich man suffering and sick would give all his wealth for the return of good health. Rich and poor can keep healthy if they pay attention to nature's warnings of approaching disease. If your liver is sluggish, if you feel dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpitations, thumps, sometimes vigorously, and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or overactive; if your stomach fails you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; your health is threatened; but there is still help for you if you will take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. You must act quickly. Disease is progressive; you must stop it at once. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa will do it. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

### Spell it "Puerto Rico."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The Government has finally adopted "Puerto Rico" as the official spelling of the name of that island, and hereafter all official documents will adhere to that form.

### HE HAD CAUSE TO REJOICE.

A young man came into our store yesterday suffering from a severe attack of cramp colic," writes P. P. Hess, miller and general merchant, Dickey's Mountain, Pa. "He had tried various home remedies without success. As I had used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I gave him a dose and it soon brought him out all right. I never saw a case so relieved. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Hobron Smith & Co., agents for H. I. L."

## GUARDIAN'S SALE

## Real Estate.

By direction of H. F. Jones, the guardian of Edwin Aus in Jones Helen Jones, Margaret Jones and Catherine Hay Jones, minors, and acting under and by virtue of an order issued out of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit dated, the 24 day of January, 1900, I am directed to sell at public auction at my salesrooms, in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the right, title and interest of said minors, being an undivided half of, in and to all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Waikane, District of Koolahapoko, Island of Oahu, and more particularly described as follows:

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### MALOKO IA APANA 1 EKA.

Apana 3, 1 loi. Kahalo. E hoomaka ma ke kahi Akau makai o kela pili ana i na loi o Kuluahale ame ko Kauki; a e holo ana He. 47 1/2 Hl. 1 Kaul. ma ko Kuluahale, a hiki i ke kahi Hema makai o kela; alaila He. 45 Kom. 1.48 Kaul. ma ke akaakal; alaila Ak. 43 1/2 Kom. 1.18 Kaul. ma ko Kapule; alaila Ak. 50 1/2 Hl. 1.40 Kaul. ma ko Kauki a hiki i kahi hoomakai.

Maloko o ia Apana 15-100 Eka.

2. All that portion of the land described in R. P. 158, L. C. A. 5919 to Palauhulu, as is described in deed of Palauhulu to Nakea, dated May, 1857, and of record in Liber 27 on page 410.

3. All that land, being a portion of the makai half of R. P. 158, L. C. A. 5919 to Palauhulu, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the land of M. Phillips & Co., adjoining the Protestant Church yard, and run south 33 east 5.28 chains along the line dividing the mauka from the makai half of R. P. 158; thence south 63 west 1 95-100 chains along the land of Puka to the Government road; thence north 33 1/2 west 5.30 chains along the Government road to the Protestant Church yard; thence north 64 1/2 east 1.95 chains along the said churchyard to the point of commencement. Containing an area of 1 027-1000 acres.

4. Five undivided shares or interest in the land known as the Ahupuaa of Waikane and held and owned by a number of people as tenants in common, and called the Hul of Waikane.

5. All that land at Kumuunui, Waikane, aforesaid, and more particularly described in R. P. 152, L. C. A. 6051, together with dwelling-houses, cook-house, servants' dwellings, stable and bath-house situate thereon.

6. That certain spring of water known as Ulawini, situate in the Ahupuaa of Waikane, conveyed by the officers of said Hul of Waikane to P. C. Jones together with the pipes leading the water from said spring to the last above mentioned premises.

7. Lease from the officers of said Hul of Waikane of about ten acres of land known as the Peterson lot; rent paid in full to October 1st, 1907.

8. Note for \$120 secured by mortgage dated May 17, 1890, at 12 per cent per annum, made by Pini to Peterson, Larsen and Hopkins, of his interest in the Hul of Waikane.

The property above described has for the most part been used as a country residence, and has on a portion thereof two dwelling-houses, out-houses, stables, etc., all in good order and condition. A portion of the land's three pieces are leased and bring in a rental of \$155 a year.

P. C. Jones, Esq., who is the owner of the other undivided half of said property, has consented to a sale of his half at the same time and place, and will join in the deed for his half interest with the Guardian, so that the party buying can secure the whole property. The five shares in the Hul of Waikane represent nearly a sixth interest in between 1,500 or 1,600 acres, consisting of Kula and rice land, the land being known as the Ahupuaa of Waikane.

Upset price for all the above property will be \$12,000.00. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

Dated, Honolulu, Jan. 3d, 1900.

For further particulars apply to Cecil Brown Esq., or

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

2139-P

erty will be \$12,000.00. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

Dated, Honolulu, Jan. 3d, 1900.

For further particulars apply to Cecil Brown Esq., or

JAS. F. MORGAN, Auctioneer.

2139-P

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

The Old Reliable

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## Disinfectants

OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION!

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## DEALERS IN

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## Material AND

## Chemicals.

Prescriptions Carefully Com-

pounded!

## FORT STREET,

Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

TRADE MARK.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"The Dean of Westminster's Verger writes:—'I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed; I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice.'"

"A. L. BROWN, Esq., the eminent actor writes:—'I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists.'"

"Mr. THOMAS HOBSON, Chemist, Lincoln, October 1st, 1898, writes:—'Simplicity, I have commenced my fifty-second year in business today. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 70 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now.'"

"L. COBBINS, THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER."

See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Beware Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH, POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c. SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND CAPE COLONIES. Bottles 1s, 1d., 2s, 3d., and 4d. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

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Only the highest grade of RED



# BLAME FOR THE DEFEATS

## The Wreck of Buller's Strategy.

### ROBERTS BADLY NEEDED

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews Says a World War Would Follow British Success.

LONDON, Dec. 27, 14. m. The War Office has taken advantage of the earliest opportunity for expressing that the appointment of Lord Roberts as Commander in Chief is not intended as an indication of lack of confidence in General Buller. Apologies are not needed, since the crisis in South Africa is too serious for consideration of personal disappointments. General Buller cannot conduct the campaign in Natal and retain direct supervision of the operations in Cape Colony and on the western border. General Forester-Walker has been acting as General Buller's deputy, although his own department, that of communications, requires his unremitting vigilance, and General Warren can only represent him temporarily. But Lord Roberts, the best soldier in the army, is needed as Commander in Chief, with Kitchener, the best organizer, at the right hand, as chief of staff, and the Ministers have put two of the best men where they ought to be.

The action of the Government meets with universal approval. General Buller has warm friends who assert that he ought not to have been set aside on account of Colonel Long's blunder in taking the guns too near the river. But there are two facts which they choose to overlook. One is the repulse of Buller's army with heavy losses at a critical stage of the campaign. The other is the complete paralysis of his army corps, which was expected to march to Bloemfontein and Pretoria, but is now scattered over South Africa and has failed to accomplish any definite purpose. There is a general impression that the War Office has been conducted in the interest of what is known as the "Wolseley gang," and that it needs a good shaking up. Certainly the selection of Lord Wolseley's rival, Lord Roberts, the best of all the Indian fighters, is a rebuke to the Headquarters favorites, who have been managing the campaign and making serious mistakes.

#### Did Not Act on Information.

Sir John Ardagh, head of the Intelligence Department, may have furnished an accurate list of the Boer artillery available for war, but the Staff in that case had acted strangely in sending inferior guns to the seat of war when there were howitzer batteries within reach. The shipment of the army corps and all the details of the transport on shore may have been well managed, but it remains true that the Staff did not adapt itself to the precise requirements of the campaign with mounted infantry, remarkable for mobility, and that the cavalry arm was neglected. The new programme of the War Office calls for long range artillery and an unusually large proportion of mounted troops. The shaking up process has already been useful. It is not necessary for Lord Wolseley's indiscreet friends to explain under their breath that the Queen has been suspicious of him since refusal to go to Canada as Viceroy, and that Lord Roberts has been sent to Cape Town in order to provide the Duke of Connaught with a high command in Ireland. The best soldier is needed for an emergency of supreme importance, and the Queen's Ministers have summoned him, heartbroken though he is from the loss of his only son.

#### World War Predicted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—"If Great Britain is ultimately successful in South Africa the Powers of the world will unite to resist successfully her advance. A coalition will be formed against British domination, and when this war of the nations comes, which side will the United States take? We must take one side or the other. That will be a sad day for our Nation. Yet I say we never have got into a scrape yet that we did not get out of, and as a prophet I am sure I tell you we never shall."

The foregoing statement was made by Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, former president of Brown University and now Superintendent of the Chicago public schools, in his address on "The War in South Africa" at the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church last evening. Dr. Andrews startled his hearers by the declaration that international war was inevitable and would follow the success of Great Britain in the Boer war. He announced that from the moment Kruger's followers surrendered, England necessarily would come in conflict with the other Powers in carrying out her plans of colonization.

He declared that clashes would follow the attempt to build the Cape-to-Cairo Railroad, and that the contemplated effort of Great Britain to build a railroad from the Suez Canal to Bombay, which would give that nation a direct means of throwing munitions of war into the lands about the head waters of the Euphrates, would be resisted.

#### Baron Fava to Resign.

ROME, Dec. 27.—A number of diplomatic changes are imminent, including the retirement of the aged Baron Fava, Italy's Ambassador at Washington. He will be succeeded as Minister by Vice Admiral Napoleon Canvaro. The latter is rapidly recovering from pleurisy, contracted at Venice.

#### Stands by His Chinamen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Admiral Dewey has renewed his request that the Chinese who served with him during the battle of Manila bay be given

the right to enter the United States free from restrictions. His letter to Secretary Long, which has been forwarded to Congress without comment for consideration, urges "that the department will recommend legislative action to all these men (the Chinese who fought under him at Manila) to enter the country for which they fought. It is doubtful if more than a dozen would care to avail themselves of the privilege, but it seems to me that it would be only common justice to give it to them."

#### Germans Span Telephones.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—No case of espionage has been traced to the use of the telephone, a scientific commission here having thoroughly investigated the matter. Parisians were so alarmed over the reports that the extensive inquiry was made.

#### SPAIN KEEPING PLEDGES.

Will Continue Payments Under the Treaty of 1834.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Spanish Government has undertaken to continue the payments which it was pledged to make under the treaty of 1834, and the State Department has been informed that the Government at Madrid has drawn two drafts for the payment of the interest due on what are known as the "perpetual rentes of 1834." These drafts cover the arrears of interest for the years 1898 and 1899, the payments having been suspended on the outbreak of war. It was entirely within the technical rights of the Spanish Government under international law to refuse to be bound by the treaty of 1834, and its action is regarded by the State Department as peculiarly gracious.

The payments under this treaty are made on account of illegal blockading operations by the Spanish naval forces early in this century, when the Spanish South and Central American colonies were struggling to achieve their freedom. American shipping and mercantile interests generally suffered from these blockading operations, and a joint commission assessed damages against the Spanish Government in favor of the American claimants to the amount of about \$600,000. Instead of paying the cash, the Spanish Government, with the consent of the United States Government, as well as of the claimants, inscribed the names of the latter on what is known as the roll of "perpetual rentee," guaranteeing to pay the claimants the interest on this principal in perpetuity.

#### JACKSON'S LAST DISPATCH.

Written a Few Hours Before the Confederate General's Death.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—A. E. Morrison, of Leesburg, Va., has left at the Mercantile Trust Company for safe-keeping the last dispatch written by General "Stonewall" Jackson. The dispatch was directed to General Lee and was written at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of May 2, 1863. General Jackson was killed about 7 o'clock the same day. The dispatch was intrusted to Mr. Morrison for delivery, but never reached its destination, as the bearer was wounded in his efforts to get through the lines and was unable to proceed or to turn the dispatch over to another courier. Mr. Morrison has since kept the paper, which he prizes highly as being perhaps the last official action of the famous Confederate general. This dispatch reads as follows:

Near Six Miles West Chancellorsville, 3 p. m., May 2, 1863.

General. The enemy has made a stand at Chancellorsville, which is about 2 miles from Chancellorsville. I hope so soon as practicable to attack. I trust that an ever kind Providence will bless us with success. Respectfully,

T. J. JACKSON.

Lieutenant General

To General Robert E. Lee.

P. S.—The leading Division is up and next two appear to be well closed.

T. J. J.

#### FAVORS CREMATORY.

Urgency Warrants its Establishment—Site for Cemetery.

Editor Advertiser: In regard to the graveyard question, which appears to be growing urgent, it seems to me that a practical introduction of cremation to this community would be one of the best ways to solve the problem. Let the Government take up the matter, procure an up-to-date outfit and it will soon take, if only from the novelty of the thing.

Of course this would not obviate the necessity for graveyards; but even if for the first year or so, only 20 per cent went to the crematory, it would relieve the cemeteries a great deal. Should we wait until there is a distinct demand for a crematory? Is it not rather a case for bringing the matter before the public and gradually educating them up to an appreciation of the advantages of the "new process." I believe myself that a properly introduced, well-equipped, and well-conducted crematory would pay as a commercial enterprise, but the urgency of the case should warrant the Government's initiative in the matter.

As for a graveyard site, what is the matter with the sloping tract on the east side of Punchbowl, facing the Lunalilo Home, where it was once proposed to have a botanical garden, which never materialized? There is a large tract there which could be extended almost indefinitely towards the hills. It is close to town and yet, in a way, isolated; and it is government land.

N. P. T. O.

#### TO THE PUBLIC

I want to let the people who suffer from rheumatism and sciatica know that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved me after a number of other medicines and a doctor had failed. It is the best liniment I have ever known of.—J. A. Dodgen, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

# ISLAND BOATS

## Health Board Issues Regulations.

### New Instructions by the Wilder Steamship Company to Its Captains and Purasers.

The Board of Health has issued the following regulations governing steamers leaving Honolulu for island ports:

Honolulu, H. I., January 8, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held this afternoon a resolution was adopted with relation to steamers leaving Honolulu for island ports, which provides as follows:

1. That all steamers of other vessels engaged in inter-island commerce, are prohibited from approaching closer than 100 feet to the wharves, except by special permission of the Board of Health, and that they proceed outside the harbor and remain at anchor during the night.

2. That no passengers be allowed to leave Honolulu for other ports on the islands until further notice. This does not apply to Japanese laborers from the Quarantine Station at Mawala to the steamer without communication with the shore, or to cabin passengers who have been transferred directly from foreign steamers in the stream to the inter-island steamers without communication with the shore.

3. That shipment of food and fodder materials be allowed only when same are transhipped from foreign vessels lying in the stream (without having touched the wharf).

4. That shipment of the following articles, not liable to infection, be permitted from the port of Honolulu under the supervision of the Board, viz:

- Coin in bags (after boiling or disinfection).
  - Lime.
  - Machinery.
  - Coal from vessels in harbor only.
  - Bricks.
  - Portland cement.
  - Sugar bags (when same are disinfected by steam or other effective means) and such other articles as the Board may deem equally unobjectionable.
- C. B. WOOD,
- President Board of Health.

In consonance with the above order the Wilder Steamship Company has issued the following instructions to its captains and pursers:

The following goods only can be taken:

Food and other material from ships in the stream which have not touched the wharf, but no goods from China or Japan; from shore coin in bags after disinfection, sugar bags after disinfection, lime, machinery, bricks and Portland cement. Coal for ship's use can also be taken from shore, but coal for transportation to other islands must be taken only from vessels which have not been alongside the wharf.

In lightening goods from the shore, if ship's boats are used, they must be manned by members of the ship's company. If boats from the shore are used they can be manned by men from the shore but the shore gang must not get boats from the ship nor must the ship's company be permitted to go on boats manned by men from the shore.

Do not accept any freight that has arrived on the wharf before 10 a. m., excepting lime, machinery, bricks and Portland cement. Do not accept sugar bags unless you have a certificate that they have been disinfected.

#### What the Kidneys Are For.

##### WHAT DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS DO.

It's the duty of the kidneys to see that the blood keeps pure. Not to make new blood—the food we eat does that, but to remove from the blood all the poisons and impurities—the waste matter—that is gathered up during its circuit of the body.

These poisons are deadly. If they are not taken out of the blood by the natural filters, the kidneys, they are carried back to the heart, and are started out again all through the body.

Of course they cause disease. We can't be healthy if our blood isn't pure.

When our kidneys are sick our back aches. That's a way they have of telling us they need help.

It's the duty of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to cure sick kidneys. They know their duty well. They are performing it here in Honolulu.

Here's a case in point: Mr. H. H. Smythe, of Inter-Island S. S. Co., this city, writes to tell us that he was afflicted with a lame back for a number of years. "Ascribing the cause of this to the kidneys and hearing about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They relieved me so much that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of having taken them, and can recommend the pills to others, suffering from backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily. When unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot dry skin, rheumatism, gravel, gout, disorders of digestion and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



## FOR GOLF RASH

Heat Rash or any itching, irritation, inflammation, or chafe, produced by exposure to heat for undue periods, or perspiration, and for many sanative uses, a bath with

### Cuticura SOAP

the most effective skin purifying soap in the world, as well as pure and sweetest for toilet, bath and nursery, which is gently and safely used with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier for all skin diseases, is most effective for itching, purifying, and softening the skin.

Save your hair with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients, will cure the scalp and hair of dandruff, scales, and itching, soothe irritated and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce luxuriant, lustrous hair, with clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Save your hands with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier, for all skin diseases, is most effective for itching, purifying, and softening the skin.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. per box. CUTICURA, 50c. per box. CUTICURA, 1.00 per box. CUTICURA, 2.00 per box. CUTICURA, 3.00 per box. CUTICURA, 4.00 per box. CUTICURA, 5.00 per box. CUTICURA, 6.00 per box. CUTICURA, 7.00 per box. CUTICURA, 8.00 per box. CUTICURA, 9.00 per box. CUTICURA, 10.00 per box.

SAVE YOUR HAIR. Wash the scalp with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients, will cure the scalp and hair of dandruff, scales, and itching, soothe irritated and itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and produce luxuriant, lustrous hair, with clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS. With CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier, for all skin diseases, is most effective for itching, purifying, and softening the skin.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. per box. CUTICURA, 50c. per box. CUTICURA, 1.00 per box. CUTICURA, 2.00 per box. CUTICURA, 3.00 per box. CUTICURA, 4.00 per box. CUTICURA, 5.00 per box. CUTICURA, 6.00 per box. CUTICURA, 7.00 per box. CUTICURA, 8.00 per box. CUTICURA, 9.00 per box. CUTICURA, 10.00 per box.

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Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

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MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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# Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

- HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, <A> FERTILIZERS.
- NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.
- HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH.
- FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

#### Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other phosphate material for fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of the superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

## C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

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—LATEST—

#### "THE HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES.

The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S

—LATEST—

#### "The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting, and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

## The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.

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## PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

# Artificial Fertilizers.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND: PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER. SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

W. AVERDAM, Manager, Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £1,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

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### Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

### Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

### German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

### Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

### General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport.

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

### North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

### H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

### North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1898, £13,950,849.

1. Authorized Capital £3,000,000

Subscribed 2,750,000

Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0

2. Fire Fund 2,745,459 7 11

3. Life and Annuity Funds 10,507,889 17 11

£13,950,849 5 0

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Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



